THE DAILY CONSTITUTION

VOL. X. ATLANTA, GA. SUNDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 30, 1877. NO 264

OUR SOCIETY COLUMN

GLIMPSES AND GOSSIP OF THE WORLD OF FASHION.

The Doings of the Week—The Calendar for New Year—Some of the Small Talk of the Parlors—Points, Personal and Otherwise.

The young man that does the fashionable for THE CONSTITUTION, is hardly himself this morning.

He emerges from Christmas week with nerves badly shattered and eyes sweary of light. And yet with a firm step he wakes up from that valley, that is strewn with champagne bottles and orange peel, and is vocal yet with the dying notes of the waltz and seats himself in his sanctum.

He lets shakes perfume from the folds of his silken kerchief, and smoothes with lily fingers his curls from his brow, dips his gold pen into violet ink, looks over the notes—gay little notes in the language of fashion—that have come to him, and begins the writing of that chronicle that brings with it joy to every syllable, and is pinned down to the picture with rapture.

A GAY AND ENJOYABLE WEEK.

The week has been a very enjoyable one. The fashionable young folks here had a perfect round of pleasure.

Of course no record can be made of the scores of little festivities that made almost every fireside glad, and that filled the whole city with a brave and hearty Christmas cheer.

We shall only note the more important gatherings—those that were events in the social world.

On Monday night a large crowd of the fashionable people of the city gathered at the residence of Mr Albert Howell. Invitations to this elegant affair were issued in honor of Misses Hooks, Conley and Dickey, of Augusta, and Miss Ellen Worrell, of Marietta. The evening was exceedingly pleasant within the hospitable house, although it was a terrible night outside. The Italian band was present and discoursed sweet music for the dancers. The supper was a perfect feast, and came into these stringent days like a hint of the brave good times of old. The charming hostess was untiring in her efforts to please her guests, and the hours flew by on noiseless wings.

On the same night a few select friends gathered at the handsome residence of Capt. Henry Jackson, to drink the honors of the season in egg-nog and champagne. Mrs Birdie Cobb, of Athens, assisted Mrs Jackson in the pleasant duties of the evening. A few hours of rare enjoyment were passed, and then the company separated, and went to their homes in the new Christmas morning, and the air was full of the jingling sleighbells of Santa Claus.

On Wednesday evening invitations were out for a party at the residence of Mr. Frank Block, given in honor of Miss Hattie Smith, of Rome, a fellow citizen. A large and brilliant assemblage of the belles and beaux of the city were present on the festive occasion, and each will remember it as a bright night in his calendar of the year. The bright young hostess held the honors of hostessship by her own right, and reigned the evening through. Mr. Block entertains like a prince, and his lady gives all comers a befitting reception.

The largest ball of the week was a party at Mr Er Lawshe's. It is said that over one hundred and fifty invitations were out, and the hospitable old mansion of the Lawshes was full to overflowing with brilliant young couples. Peachtree street was filled with carriages, and the happiness and good cheer within kept the footmen and drivers on their perches until after midnight. The young folks danced and the old folks talked, and all the folks partook of a supper that is described as a literal marvel in scope and quality. It is said that such a gathering of the best young folks of the city has not been seen in a private house in Atlanta for years.

NEW YEAR'S DAY

"How Atlanta Will Ring Out the Old and Ring in the New."

The practice of New Year's calling is shaking every year in Atlanta, and shows a tendency to concentrate. There will not be half as many houses open this year as last year. The entertainments will be more elaborate and attractive than ever before and will approach very nearly the character of regular parties. In most cases, there will be dancing. We present the list of all those that will receive so far as can be ascertained:

Mrs. Perine Brown will receive from 6 p m, assisted by Mrs Dr. Calhoun, W H Patterson, Misses Gartrell. Misses Fowler, Miss Fannie Banks, Viola Barr, Alla Lowry, Norma Clayton, Gelsie G King, Emma Glenn, Helen Whitworth, Georgia Ball, Lizzie Overby, Ida Hodgi, Sarah Goodnow, Lizzie Harris, Justine Lochrane, and Miss Kate Crawford, of New York.

Miss Carrie Westmoreland will receive at 57 Marietta street, from 12 to 6 p. m., assisted by Miss Norma Clayton, of Augusta; Miss Gussie King, of Athens; the Misses Belger.

Mrs Lewis H. Clarke will receive at 54 Walton street, from 12 to 10 p. m., assisted by Mrs. F H Brook, and Mrs Ed A Werner and Miss De Hendree.

Miss Lidie Farrar will receive at 206 Washington street, from 8 o'clock, assisted by Miss [illegible]

Mrs Kate Smith, Miss Kitty Peters Miss Washington, Miss Georgia Ball, Miss Anita Walker and Mrs T E Walker.

Mrs Chas B Boynton will receive at 216 Rawson street from 12 noon to 10 p m., assisted by Mrs E P Chamberlin, Mrs R S Johnson, Mrs H A Boynton, Mrs G B Boynton, Misses Catchings, Miss Laura Haygood, Miss Anna Carter, Miss Carrie Hoit, Miss Anna Brown.

Mrs William L Scruggs and Miss Scruggs will receive at their residence, No 48 northeast corner Windsor and Rawson street, from 11:30 to 3 p m, on New Year's day.

Mrs Judge W B Woods will receive callers at 247 Rawson street.

Mrs W B Cox will receive at her residence, 201 Ivy street, assisted by Mrs A M Rodgers, Mrs Rhode Hill, Miss Nancy, Miss Sallie Cox Miss Mary Smith, Miss Bubbie Hill.

Mrs Sam W Small, Mrs E N Broyles and Miss Lolie Arnold, at No. 67 McDonough street, from 8 to 7 p. m

Mrs H T Phillips will receive at her residence, 368 Peachtree street, assisted by Miss Dora Rhe Plummer, of Clarksville, Tenn, Miss Minnie Seay, of Hampton, Ga, and Misses Phoebe and Minnie Fuller, of this city.

Mrs Henry Boynton will receive at her residence, corner Wheat and [illegible] from 2 to 11 o'clock, assisted by Mrs Col [illegible]bel, Mrs John Johnson, Miss H R Toomer, [illegible] of Charleston, Misses Airich, of Barnwell, and Miss Eckston, of Atlanta.

Mrs Wm Henry Peck will receive at her residence, No 173 Peachtree street, from 6 till 12 p m., assisted by Mrs [illegible] W Wrinn, Mrs R B Sidley, Miss Peck, Miss Minnie Peck, Miss Byrnena Peck, Miss Bell, Miss Angier, Miss Taylor, of Stone Mountain, Miss Vandyke, and Mrs S B Johnson, of Augusta.

Mrs. Captain Henry R. Jackson on Mitchell street, will receive assisted by Lucy Erwin, Miss Addie Jackson and Miss Mary Jackson.

Mrs Major Pratt, on Cain street, will receive assisted by Misses Edwards, Miss Washington, Misses Brokenborough.

THE GENTLEMAN CALLERS

Among the gentlemen that will call, we note that Messrs W P Lawshe and Terry Towns will call together with a nobby turn out, and exquisite cards.

Messrs E D. Marsh and C. D. Goodson will spend the day together.

Messrs R B Brumby, Frank Hoyle, N O Harris, Frank Gordon, and H H and F D Doane of Atlanta, and Hope Hull of Athens, ar T A L Smith of Charlotte will call together. They will have two carriages.

Mr John L Trimble and J R Lawshe will send in illuminated cards to their friends.

Messrs John B Sandall, H A Dalton and R W Moore will make the tour of the city in company.

The board of directors of the Young Men's Library association will call in a body on New Year's day.

ETIQUETTE FOR NEW YEAR

We append some of the reconnoiring rules, governing calls and receptions on New Years day. They come from a high source.

The hostess and other ladies receiving in full toilettes, and the house is lighted as if it were evening. A table is spread as if for a ordinary reception or party, in the back parlor or dining room.

Gentlemen leave their cards in the [illegible]. They enter the parlor with hat in hand.

Ladies receive standing, but if a [illegible] ments be not crowded, it is not improper to be seated.

Gentlemen should remain only long enough to pass the customary meed to the hostess. A visit of five or ten minutes is sufficiently long.

[illegible] Western Texas.

ROCK, December 19 —The [illegible] of the Texas and California [illegible]pany is in receipt of a tele- [illegible] Dm. C Stevens, assistant [illegible]dent in western Texas, say- [illegible]e Indians in that section [illegible] full of hellishness that unless [illegible]ops soon reach there, no stage [illegible] be maintained, nor will there [illegible]ople left alive. The Indians [illegible] the coach in Bassey canon, [illegible] the four horses and killed [illegible] driver and Gabe Valdez, the superintendent.

Coal Production.

BOSTON, December 29 —A special [illegible] Philadelphia says it is ru- [illegible]ort there will be a general sus- [illegible]n of coal production in the [illegible]ll collieries, beginning on the [illegible]anuary and lasting two weeks. [illegible]e is taken as a means of less- [illegible]over-supply, and is the re- [illegible]sultation among individual [illegible] The report originated from [illegible]y source, and is probably [illegible]

[illegible]ns Public Lands.

BOSTON, Dec. 29 —The presi- [illegible]ssued an order discontinu- [illegible]Sioux City land office, and dis- [illegible]s business and archives to [illegible] Des Moines, Ia. There [illegible]s than 2 000 acres of pub- [illegible]a I wa subject to disposal by [illegible]ernment.

[illegible]ssion's Mission.

BOSTON, Decer ber 29.—A spe- [illegible]Baltimore sun says Secreta- [illegible] states personally that he [illegible]s he has work to perform [illegible]on, and that he [illegible] a cabinet and do [illegible]

[illegible]forces.

[illegible]ber 29.—The in- [illegible]rial in the case [illegible]esident of the [illegible]marriage com- [illegible]postponed un- [illegible]

[illegible]ughout the country, and [illegible]peal of all laws against [illegible]nation, conspiracy and [illegible]resolution was adopted [illegible]mportation of Coolie la- [illegible]onstitution has not yet [illegible]d.

Dr. Grant.

[illegible]TA, Dec. 29 —Ex-President [illegible] and son arrived here to-day [illegible]ed States steamer Vandalia, [illegible]o. Salutes were exchanged [illegible]e steamers and the fortifica- [illegible]. F. Stevens, consular agent [illegible]d States, first waited on the [illegible]Grant received a visit of [illegible]board the Vandalia from [illegible]miral and Duke of Edin- [illegible]departure of the duke [illegible]fired and the yards man- [illegible]rant will land Saturday in [illegible]ch with the Duke and [illegible]nburgh.

[illegible]ans—Western Texas.

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The Washington's Party.

NEWARK, December 29 —The Washington's ancient art opens to-day. They claim 75 sections of 7,000 members. Carl Savory and Mr. McGrady, of Cambridge, were expelled for joining the republican party. After debate, the name of the organization was changed to

THE SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY.

A platform was discussed and adopted

HILL ON FINANCE.

WHAT HE THINKS OF THE MONEY ISSUE.

The Maintenance of the National Credit Paramount—When Should We Resume—Hitting the Bullion-Holders, Etc.

The financial question looms up as a prominent factor in our national politics. Because of the dead level of uniformity in the views of southern members of congress upon the silver and resumption repeal bills, the antagonistic views of Senator Hill and Congressman Candler of this state have attracted considerable attention at home and abroad. Already we have given the views of Congressman Candler, but it was only yesterday that a reporter of THE CONSTITUTION succeeded in getting an

INTERVIEW WITH SENATOR HILL

He was found in his office quietly reading the papers from among the morning mail. The reporter attacked him without ceremony.

In reply to our announced purpose, the senator said:

"I do not care to go into any detail of my views, nor of the reasons which influence me to them. My convictions are settled, however, and I will give them to you in a general way. But, in the first place, I want to say that as long as I hold a seat in the national councils I intend to support every proposition which tends to improve and maintain the national credit, and I shall oppose every proposition that even tends to impair that credit. I utterly scout the idea that there is a conflict between the credit of the nation and the interests of the people. On the contrary, they coexist. To promote either is to promote both—to impair either is to damage both. Therefore, when I say I shall favor all measures that maintain and improve the public credit I have not the slightest doubt that I am taking the most effective course to promote the interests of the people.

THE SILVER BILL.

REPORTER—First, then, we would like your views on the silver bill?

SENATOR HILL—It is important, first, to determine what is meant by "the silver bill." The country is as full of false notions about this as about other financial issues. If you mean by the silver bill, a proposition to adjust the weight and fineness of the silver dollar so as to make the standard dollar equal in the gold dollar in real value; and if you mean to keep the coinage of silver well regulated and guarded, and under the constant control of the government, there may be no objection to such a proposition. But, if you mean by the silver bill to make that amount of silver which is worth 90 cents, or 92 cents, by declaration of congress, to be a dollar; and if you mean to make such a coinage free and unlimited, then I say to you frankly it will never receive my support.

REPORTER—You speak in the alternative, why is that?

SENATOR HILL—Because the people seem to think that the government owns all the silver bullion and that when the government coins a silver dollar, the government gets the benefit of that coinage, or, in some mysterious way, the people get it. In truth, the silver bullion—the silver mines—are owned by individuals, and when the government comes forward and says every 92 cents worth of silver which these silver miners own shall be by law a dollar and everybody in the country must take it as such, it is nothing in the world but an act of

CONGRESS INCREASING SILVER STOCK

in the country from 8 to 10 per cent in value. Now, who pays that 8 to 10 per cent? Why the government and the people, and the mine-owners get the benefit. What is the real truth about this silver dollar.

REPORTER—Then, to what do you attribute this clamor?

SENATOR HILL—The whole clamor has originated with the owners of silver mines. It has originated since silver, by reason of causes which I need not enumerate, has depreciated in value from 8 to 10 cents in the dollar. These parties did not ask that silver be restored to coinage before this depreciation. It is simply a scheme to

PUT INTO THEIR POCKETS THE BENEFITS

resulting from this depreciation in the value of silver.

It is nothing more nor less than a proposition to levy on a few of the pockets of the people 8 to 10 per cent of the whole amount of silver currency for the benefit of the bullion-holders, without regard to his effect upon the honesty of legislation or the credit of the government. While I am willing to have silver coin, I intend to have, so far as my vote goes, honest silver coin, and I do not intend to levy from 8 to 10 per cent out of the pockets of the people to increase the value of silver mining stock that amount for the benefit of its holders. We hear a great deal of talk about "bloated bond-holders." It is well for the people to understand that there is a class in this country clamoring to be "bloated bullion holders" at the expense of the people. I might state other objections that there are to the Bland bill, as it now stands, but it is not necessary.

THE RESUMPTION REPEAL ACT

[illegible] to resume specie payments in January, 1879, under the operations only of what is called the resumption act. I have always believed that there were certain preparations necessary to enable the government to resume, and I have thought the indictment in the St Louis democratic platform against the republican party, for failing to make such preparations, was a just one. The republican party has done nothing to bring about resumption, except to pass what is known as the resumption act. I do not propose to undo the little that party has done to bring it about.

IF THE GOVERNMENT CAN RESUME

beyond all question it ought to do so by January 1879; but if, under this republican legislation it cannot do so by that time, the result will establish before the country the utter inefficiency of the republican party in getting about, and they stand condemned before the country for failing to accomplish the good result.

REPORTER—How do you account for the distresses of the country, financially, if not largely to the results of attempted forced resumption?

SENATOR HILL—I confess, for myself, that I think the distresses—the conceded distresses—now upon the country have largely originated in the want of a fixed, stable measure of values, into which all currency should be convertible. I do not believe that the business of the country will ever revive, that the prosperity of the country will return, until we shall have a convertible currency. An irredeemable currence always has been and always will be an evil. It unsettles values, deranges business and always will, in the end, produce distress as well as corruption. An irredeemable currency is wholly inconsistent with a healthy financial condition. There can be one exercise for any nation to have such a currency, and that is the excuse of necessity arising out of such unnatural evils as war, or similar disastrous events.

REPORTER—That has been our condition, has it not?

SENATOR HILL—Yes; but I repeat that now it is the duty of the country to resume as soon as practicable and all measures looking to that end ought to receive the support of the people. It is said that the contraction of the currency is the cause of the distress in the country. That is a manifest absurdity. The largest amount of paper money that ever existed in the United States at one time before the war amounted to $211,000,000. The paper currency now in existence in the United States approximates $700 000 000. Population since 1860 has barely increased fifty per cent. But the paper currency of the country is about 250 per cent greater than it ever was prior to 1860. How, then, can any one say that the distresses of the country are owing to this contraction of the paper currency? The truth is that an irredeemable currency produces first, over-speculation and extravagance, and they end in bankrupting the country. The result is the utter destruction of confidence—and this is what has produced these distresses. There is no relief from these distresses until we return to a specie basis.

IT IS VERY LAMENTABLE

for public men to be impressing the people with the idea that the government ought to issue more money for their benefit. What benefit will it be to the people to have the government issue more money? Can any man get it unless he has something to give for it? Do you propose to make the government a grand almoner distributing largess to the individual citizen? The great idea for the people to understand is that there is no way out of their troubles except through patient toil, close economy and slow profits. We have been made poor by a most exhaustive war and the iniquitous measures put upon us since the war, and we are now feeling the consequences of our fast living. We must recover by slow degrees, hard work and patient self-denial. Of all the people in the world

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could be the most independent. If they would only raise their own supplies and make cotton the surplus crop they could demand gold, or any other currency on earth, to such an extent as to relieve their own necessities and make them prosperous and happy. In my judgment it is a crime for public men to be impressing the people with the idea that they can be relieved by the government issuing more money. For these and many other reasons which I shall not state, I shall vote against the repeal of the resumption act. I think when the people come to understand the question I have given no votes which they will more warmly and universally approve than those which I now state I intend to give.

NOW FOR THE BONDHOLDERS.

REPORTER—There seems to be a disposition to charge such actions to sympathy with the Wall street crowd?

SENATOR HILL—Perhaps there is no greater fallacy immediately than that with which the press and speakers in favor of more money and unlimited free coinage of the silver dollar are now filling the minds of the people, and if that we must pay Dutch of the public creditor in this way, and call what they call the legislation against the unlimited free coinage of silver and in favor of resumption legislation in favor of the public creditor. There is not a particle of truth in this statement. The bonds are not due, therefore, they are not now payable. Then, again, if the bonds were now due and were now payable, we could not pay them in either gold, silver or currency. There is no proposition made to pay the bonds at all. The real state of the case is this:

A NEW SAVINGS CONTRACT

We have about $700,000,000 (in round numbers), of interest bearing bonds outstanding. About $300,000,000 of them are bearing 6 per cent and about $400 000 000 are bearing 5 per cent. Now, the heavy burden upon the people is the payment of this extravagant interest, for either 5 per cent or 6 per cent is an enormous rate of interest for any great government to pay. Now, what we really wish to do with the bondholder is to induce him to surrender the bonds bearing such a high rate of interest and take in lieu a new bond bearing a less rate. For instance, if we could fund $700,000,000 of bonds bearing 6 per cent and a like amount bearing 5 per cent, into 4 per cent. bonds, you perceive that we would reduce the interest which the people have to pay on $1,400,000, annually, the sum of $42,0 0,0 0 and that would be an actual saving of that amount in the taxes which the people are called upon to pay annually.

The question then is this: Can you expect the bondholders to give up their bonds bearing this high rate of interest and accept others at a lower rate, unless you offer them some valuable inducements? The proposition is absurd. Now, we are simply offering inducements to the bondholders to accept those bonds with a low interest, for the purpose of lowering the amount of interest and the burdens of the people by so much.

INDUCEMENTS TO BONDHOLDERS.

What inducements can we offer? One is to give them a long bond, say 40 or 50 years, for men who invest in government securities like a long bond, because they want a permanent investment. Another inducement is that their investment shall be fixed as far as possible above all the fluctuations to which all nations and currency are liable. Experience proves that what we call a gold coin, coin paid in gold—is regarded by capitalists as the most stable, and freer from liability to those fluctuations than any other class of securities. Hence, when we offer the creditor a long time gold bond, the object is not to benefit him but it is to induce him to and justly him in giving up his bonds bearing a high rate of interest and take others bearing a lower rate, and thereby save to the people the difference of the interest.

HOW IT IS WORKING.

REPORTER—You think that scheme can succeed?

SENATOR HILL—Undoubtedly! Look at the facts presenting it even now. The president and the secretary of the treasury, who have been authorized to try that experiment of funding this debt bearing such high rates into 4 per cent bonds, tell us that this agitation for unlimited free coinage of silver and postponing indefinitely the resumption of specie payments, actually by the declared object of those who clamor for them, or payday the bondholders in what they consider a debased coin, has caused them to refuse to give up the bonds they have for those bearing a lower rate of interest. If they cannot get a better bond by the exchange, no one expects them to surrender their 6 per cents. for 4 per cents if, on the contrary, we can, by offering the public creditor what he considers great inducements, such as a long bond lifted above the fluctuations of the currency and the possibilities of payment in the end in debased coin, by promise to pay it in gold, we can save the people even $21,000,000 per annum, will any man say the proposition is unreasonable? Will any man say that statesmen, actuated by this high motive, are to be considered as favored to the bloated bondholder? It is simply a proposition, not to repudiate the existing contract, not to refuse one cent of contract, but to induce the creditor to take a new contract which will insure to the benefit of the people by lessening the burden of interest they have to pay.

IT IS LEGISLATING FOR THE PEOPLE

REPORTER—You think you represent the true interests of the people upon this subject?

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HOW IT IS WORKING.

REPORTER—You think that scheme can succeed?

SENATOR HILL—Undoubtedly! Look at the facts presenting it even now. The president and the secretary of the treasury, who have been authorized to try that experiment of funding this debt bearing such high rates into 4 per cent bonds, tell us that this agitation for unlimited free coinage of silver and postponing indefinitely the resumption of specie payments, actually by the declared object of those who clamor for them, or payday the bondholders in what they consider a debased coin, has caused them to refuse to give up the bonds they have for those bearing a lower rate of interest. If they cannot get a better bond by the exchange, no one expects them to surrender their 6 per cents. for 4 per cents if, on the contrary, we can, by offering the public creditor what he considers great inducements, such as a long bond lifted above the fluctuations of the currency and the possibilities of payment in the end in debased coin, by promise to pay it in gold, we can save the people even $21,000,000 per annum, will any man say the proposition is unreasonable? Will any man say that statesmen, actuated by this high motive, are to be considered as favored to the bloated bondholder? It is simply a proposition, not to repudiate the existing contract, not to refuse one cent of contract, but to induce the creditor to take a new contract which will insure to the benefit of the people by lessening the burden of interest they have to pay.

IT IS LEGISLATING FOR THE PEOPLE

REPORTER—You think you represent the true interests of the people upon this subject?

[illegible] I am perfectly willing to [illegible]

HELL!

WHAT IS IT AND WHERE IS IT?

A Strong Effort to Look Beyond the Grave—Opinions of the Various Churches in Atlanta Upon the Great Hereafter.

The extracts published in THE CONSTITUTION on Friday and Saturday mornings, taken from the prevalent discussion in England and this country over the problem

"IS THERE A HELL?"

have excited a burst of universal attention in this community. A great deal of animated discussion has been going on among the church people and the sinners as to the proper view to be taken of the matter.

The conflict narrows down not so closely upon the question as to the existence of any hell at all, as it does upon the two points following:

1. Is there a hell where the wicked are punished eternally?

2. If there is such a hell is it a material hell of fire and brimstone or a place of torment to the spirit?

So much has been said upon these points the past two days that a reporter of THE CONSTITUTION was sent forth yesterday to gather up the authoritative doctrines of the churches upon the points suggested.

WHAT DR. EVANS SAID.

We found the Rev. Dr. Evans, the late presiding elder of this district in the Methodist Episcopal church, south, at his residence, No 209 Whitehall. After an exchange of weekly weather notes, we approached the object of our visit.

Dr Evans replied "Does THE CONSTITUTION wish to know what the Methodist church holds upon the subject?"

"That is about what we desire."

"Well, sir, the Methodist church, and the Baptist, Presbyterian, Episcopalian and Lutheran churches, differ very little in their doctrines upon the subject of future rewards and punishments. We hold that the wicked are punished forever and ever, in a state of existence for the spirit which is called hell."

"What is understood by the term hell?"

"There are very few persons, I presume, in any of the churches who hold to the idea of

A MATERIAL HELL,

of actual fire and brimstone. A great deal of the language used in the scriptures is necessarily figurative. The terms used to describe hell and its torments are intended as to represent the extremest agonies of which we can form conceptions, but the figure is doubtless weaker than the reality. By hell is to be understood a place of endless misery to the soul that has no place in heaven. There cannot be any reconciliation between the attributes of Deity that would not assign punishment for the divine law and such punishment must be eternal."

"How do you hold as to the graduation of punishment to the enormity of the crime?"

"Divine law in that respect regards the offender as human law does. There must be hatred to sin and coupled with the act in order to constitute crime, but crime, or violation of the law, must bring its penalty, which in the moral economy of God is inevitable. I cut an artery in my arm, accidentally, unintentionally; but I pay the penalty with my life. You see the steamer on the ocean, freighted and full of precious souls. The engineer has watched, and waited, and guarded, as faithfully as could be, but steel nature asserts itself; in an unguarded moment and unknowingly he fails asleep; the steam accumulates beyond the limit of control and an explosion occurs. The vessel is wrecked and a hundred souls are sent in a moment into eternity. Why is this? There is no intention to have it so; it is the result of a violation of a physical law. Yet the consequence is the same as if the result had been contemplated and labored for. So, if one violates the moral laws of the Creator, the penalty must be paid. Disproportioned though it may appear to us, limited the finite which finite can comprehend in his remarkable declarations upon the subject. And in his views he is not in line with the congregational church. He seems to have taken an independent position; but he is something of a free thinker, if not a freelover."

Upon the matter of an erroneous translation of the Greek word "Hades," the reverend gentleman thought it was of little consequence to the real issue. There were too many expressions and declarations in the Scriptures relating to the future punishment of the wicked to permit of doubt upon its certainty or duration.

A FAIR OF THE FIGHT.

"How would any serious division of opinion upon the subject affect the churches?"

"It not just and answered it might shake the foundations of the faith of the people seriously, but it will not be allowed to gather strength. It is the same fight that our fathers had to wage years ago. The pulpit must grapple with the false doctrine and vanquish it again. In fact, as Hitle has been preached to the people upon the subject of a hell hereafter, that these new teachers have taken courage to believe that orthodoxy is in that respect has grown weak, and that the people are ripe for receiving the new proclamations which are now made. It is now a new subject and it will not supersede any of the established doctrines of

SINNERS, HELL AND PUNISHMENT

and we dispose of all these beings without injustice to any, and in a manner agreeable to the justice and mercy of God. The saints, of course, will go to heaven; the utterly wicked and abandoned, those whose instincts are brutalized by passion, and enslaved by indulgence, will go to

A HELL OF MORAL TORMENTS,

while the great body of humanity, who are not saints, but whose souls are thoroughly devoid of malice and intentional sin, will have to "pay the last farthing" in purgatory before they can join the saints in their blessed abode.

The soul is judged immediately upon the death of the body. This we call the "special judgment." At the end of mundane time there will be what we call the "general judgment," when all the sentences will be made public.

A NORTHERN BUGBEAR

Will the Country be Called Upon to Assume Confederate Debts

FROM MR. MAPES.

EDITOR PATRIOT: During the fall and before my retirement from the Patriot, I saw it frequently charged in republican papers that the southern democracy intended in case they ever got control of the government to make an effort to pension confederate soldiers for injuries received while in the rebel army. This I thought very unreasonable, very unjust to the southern people, and hence a very improper thing to publish. In order therefore, that I might be able to give my readers correct information on this very important question I wrote to Senator Benjamin H. Hill, of Georgia, as a representative southern man for his views on the question for publication. No reply was received until a few days since, when the following lengthy and frank expression on the subject in Mr. Hill's own hand writing arrived, and which I hand you for insertion in the Patriot, hoping that it be re copied extensively by the press both in the north and south, and that its publication may do much toward bringing about a better understanding between the two formerly antagonistic sections of our common country.

Many foolish and impracticable measures are advocated by extremists of the south, yet such needless fear exists in the northern mind as to southern intentions, and I believe that this letter of Senator Hill if generally read, would have much to do with curing both these evils. Hoping, therefore, that you may find room for the valuable communication in your next issue, and that it may find its way into the readers of many other journals throughout the country, I leave you the original, which reads as follows:

W. H. MAPES.

FROM SENATOR BEN HILL

U. S. SENATE CHAMBER,
WASHINGTON, Dec. 27, 1877.

Mr. W. H. Mapes, editor of the Charleston Patriot, Charleston, Iowa: DEAR SIR—I beg that you will pardon this delay in answering your kind letter of October 29th. It was laid aside for careful attention, and in the pressure of engagements was neglected.

You state that "much is being said in the northern press in regard to the supposed intention of the southern democracy to claim, (in the event of obtaining power), pensions from the United States government for confederate soldiers on account of injuries received during the late war." You, therefore, ask "my views, and, so far as I know, the views of southern statesmen generally on this subject."

The patriotic expressions with which you accompany this enquiry, as well as the importance of promoting a correct understanding of each other by the people of the different sections of our country, entitle you to a frank and explicit answer.

I do not know a single public man in the south who entertains the idea, in any possible contingency, of claiming pensions from the United States government for confederate soldiers. Such a claim would be absurd in itself, and is clearly included in the prohibitions of section four of the 14th amendment to the constitution. By the terms of that section every man who takes an oath to support the constitution is bound to provide for paying pensions to the federal soldiers, and in equity bound not to provide for paying any

[illegible] Rock, December 19 —The [illegible] of the Texas and California [illegible]pany is in receipt of a tele- [illegible]Dm. C Stevens, assistant [illegible]dent in western Texas, say- [illegible]e Indians in that section [illegible] full of hellishness that unless [illegible]ops soon reach there, no stage [illegible] be maintained, nor will there [illegible]ople left alive. The Indians [illegible] the coach in Bassey canon, [illegible] the four horses and killed [illegible] driver and Gabe Valdez, the superintendent.

Coal Production.

BOSTON, December 29 —A special [illegible] Philadelphia says it is ru- [illegible]ort there will be a general sus- [illegible]n of coal production in the [illegible]ll collieries, beginning on the [illegible]anuary and lasting two weeks. [illegible]e is taken as a means of less- [illegible]over-supply, and is the re- [illegible]sultation among individual [illegible] The report originated from [illegible]y source, and is probably [illegible]

[illegible]ns Public Lands.

BOSTON, Dec. 29 —The presi- [illegible]ssued an order discontinu- [illegible]Sioux City land office, and dis- [illegible]s business and archives to [illegible] Des Moines, Ia. There [illegible]s than 2 000 acres of pub- [illegible]a I was subject to disposal by [illegible]ernment.

[illegible]ssion's Mission.

BOSTON, Decer ber 29.—A spe- [illegible]Baltimore sun says Secreta- [illegible] states personally that he [illegible]s he has work to perform [illegible]on, and that he [illegible] a cabinet and do [illegible]

[illegible]forces.

[illegible]ber 29.—The in- [illegible]rial in the case [illegible]esident of the [illegible]marriage com- [illegible]postponed un- [illegible]

[illegible]ughout the country, and [illegible]peal of all laws against [illegible]nation, conspiracy and [illegible]resolution was adopted [illegible]mportation of Coolie la- [illegible]onstitution has not yet [illegible]d.

Dr. Grant.

[illegible]TA, Dec. 29 —Ex-President [illegible] and son arrived here to-day [illegible]ed States steamer Vandalia, [illegible]o. Salutes were exchanged [illegible]e steamers and the fortifica- [illegible]. F. Stevens, consular agent [illegible]d States, first waited on the [illegible]Grant received a visit of [illegible]board the Vandalia from [illegible]miral and Duke of Edin- [illegible]departure of the duke [illegible]fired and the yards man- [illegible]rant will land Saturday in [illegible]ch with the Duke and [illegible]nburgh.

[illegible]ans—Western Texas.

[illegible] Rock, December 19 —The [illegible] of the Texas and California [illegible]pany is in receipt of a tele- [illegible]Dm. C Stevens, assistant [illegible]dent in western Texas, say- [illegible]e Indians in that section [illegible] full of hellishness that unless [illegible]ops soon reach there, no stage [illegible] be maintained, nor will there [illegible]ople left alive. The Indians [illegible] the coach in Bassey canon, [illegible] the four horses and killed

Constitution.

ATLANTA.

...ORNING, DECEMBER 30, 1877.

...78. THE 1878.

ATLANTA CONSTITUTION

FOR 1878,

Will maintain the reputation it has already won as

The Leading Southern Daily.

The particular features which have given it a popularity that might almost be termed special will not only be continued, but such improvements made as will give additional zest, vivacity and brilliancy to its columns. In

The Editorial Department

all the topics of the time will candidly, carefully and thoroughly be discussed, but not to the extent of tediousness. The political "leaders" will be happily relieved by light and pleasing essays upon social and literary themes, and by piquant paragraphical comments upon current events.

The Latest News.

The enterprise of THE CONSTITUTION in gathering and placing before its readers the latest and freshest intelligence from all parts of the world, which has been frequently illustrated of late on special occasions, when events of absorbing public interest were transpiring, and which has been made the subject of congratulatory comment by both press and people, will suffer no abatement. The natural advantages of the location of THE CONSTITUTION at the political, commercial and news center of the state, together with the special facilities that are the outgrowth of energy, experience and ample resources, will all be utilized for the benefit of its readers. Its dispatches are superior to those of any daily newspaper south of Nashville, and its news is fuller and fresher. In this respect THE CONSTITUTION has

No Rival in Georgia.

It will be the aim of the editors in the future, as it has been in the past, to make their paper in every respect a reflex of Georgia's progress and Georgia's greatness, and a faithful, vigorous and unswerving champion of Georgia's interests.

No effort nor expense will be spared to make THE CONSTITUTION indispensable to the lawyer, merchant, farmer, and politician, and to render it equally welcome in the counting-room, and at the fireside. "Old Si" will continue to air his quaint philosophy through its columns, and "Uncle Remus" will occasionally warble one of his plantation songs. The supreme court decisions, matters pertaining to the executive business of the state, and the proceedings of the legislature will all find their amplest and earliest record in the columns of THE CONSTITUTION.

The Weekly Constitution

will be in every respect as newsy and as entertaining as the daily. It will comprise every feature of interest that experience can possibly suggest—a carefully edited review of the latest news from all parts of the world, and a share of political literary, scientific, agricultural and commercial intelligence will find its columns their most complete embodiment.

Terms of Subscription.

The terms of subscription are as follows:

Daily Constitution one year, $10 00; six months, $5 00.

Weekly Constitution one year, $2 00; six months, $1 00.

THE EASTERN STRUGGLE.

The armies of Russia had during the past week, not the Turks, but the vigors of winter to contend with, and they did not make much headway against the more formidable foe of the two. The weather at Erzeroum has, however, moderated, and the probability is that an assault on that city will soon be made. It is now practically invested, and its surrender can not be long delayed.

The destruction of the bridges across the Danube by ice, and the heavy fall of snow throughout Bulgaria has greatly impeded all military operations of the Russians, and the indications now are that they will be content for the next few weeks with efforts to keep up supplies. The bleak plains of Bulgaria are bad enough, and the passes of the Balkans must be effectually blocked against movements of artillery and supplies. The winter in the east is as much more severe than usual as the winter in this country is milder. Before the snow came the army of the czarowitch was preparing to cross the Balkans at the Shipka or Trojan pass, while the army of the Grand Duke Nicholas and of the Servians were en route to Sophia—leaving General Todleben to assail Rustchuk and the western side of the quadrilateral; and General Zimmerman, Silistria and the eastern side of that great defensive position. The four armies will have to act independently, until victory enables them to form new combinations. This, however, involves no risk, as any one of the four armies can withstand any offensive movements that the Turks are now capable of.

No developments of importance in reference to peace negotiations came to hand during the past. England is certainly preparing to fight, if need be in order to protect her "interests." She could throw a hundred thousand troops into Roumelia. She could pay and thus reinspire the army of the sultan. She could bar the way to Constantinople for at least a year. And by so doing she might involve all Europe in war. Germany would certainly take a hand. But England will not go to war. She has no expectation of doing so. Her commercial people do not want it, and none of the queen's subjects relish the idea of giving assistance to the Mahommedans in their war against Christians. Russia cannot afford to encounter England far away from her bases of supply. Germany wants peace. The way out is plain and easy. The Black sea and the Dardanelles will become free, while Egypt and the Suez canal will be annexed to the kingdom upon which the sun never sets. The other questions are easy of settlement. Long before the Russians can break through the strong Adrianople line of defense—perhaps before they can reach it, the diplomats will be at work arranging the terms of peace. We do not despair of a satisfactory peace before spring comes.

THE OLD YEAR AND THE NEW.

It seems but yesterday that, with an enthusiasm born of the occasion, we were all engaged in making preparations to welcome the New Year to his own and to bid farewell to the Old. It seems but yesterday, and yet the year that was new has become the year that is old. The days, sombre or sunny, have slipped quietly into seasons, and the seasons, in the midst of all the confusions and turbulence of our little world, have serenely but gradually brought us to the end of the year. It has been a brave and happy year—a joyful and a sorrowful year—a delightful and a woful year; it has been the best and worst of years, this year of Seventy-Seven. It has watched with us when grief crossed our thresholds, an unwelcome guest; it has smiled and seemed glad when happiness and content sat at our firesides; it has shared our troubles and witnessed our triumphs—this year of Seventy-Seven. It has been loyal to [illegible] and faithful [illegible] to the cold, [illegible] of the delightful days of spring; it has brought death, desolation and disaster, but it has also brought life, and love, and happiness—this year of seventy seven. The wayward seasons have not been altogether unpropitious, and even when the days were dark and gloomy the sun has sometimes shone through the cloud-rifts in this the best and worst of years—the year of Seventy-Seven.

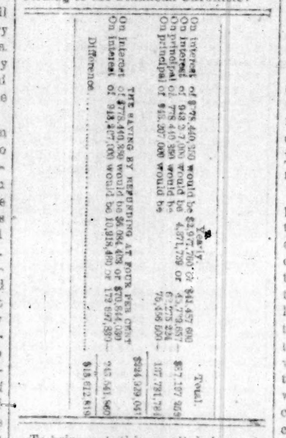
And yet, with all its troubles, and trials, and triumphs—with all the changes it has wrought—it seems but yesterday that Joy and Sorrow clasped hands across the the cradle of the new year. There was much merry-making, you will remember. The Christmas carols had scarcely died upon the lips of the dear little children when they were called upon to add their sweet, fresh voices to the chorus with which the New Year was greeted. The solemn pomp with which we buried the Old was without pretence, and the enthusiasm with which we greeted the birth of the New was spontaneously hearty. It will be a brave, and bright, and lusty New Year, we said one to another, and we will give him such a welcome as becomes this, the latest son and heir of royal Father Time. Whereupon one and all proceeded in divers ways to make preparations for the coming of Seventy-Seven. Fair women and young girls just blooming into maidenhood arrayed themselves in holiday costume; delightful young men purchased fresh bouquets of wax flowers for their buttonholes and parted their hair more securely in the middle; while the old boys, who had no hair to part worth talking of, but plenty of youthful blood in their veins, mingled with the watchers. Then, with one accord, they sat themselves down to a feast that was graced with generous wine, and there was much merry making. The waning hours seemed to flatter by as birds belated in the night, and the little children danced and sang in the brilliantly lighted parlors. And when the tide of happiness seemed highest, you remember, and the toasts were flying from mouth to mouth, and dainty hands gave applause, a young girl, marvelously beautiful, rose, smiling and blushing, and with a goblet brimming with generous, sparkling wine proposed a toast. "To the Future!" she said. It was received with great enthusiasm; glasses clinked smartly together and the hand shaking around the board was almost boisterous in its heartiness. Before the hilarity had fairly subsided (you remember) a lady tall, commanding and wondrously fair, rose and stood with her glass empty and inverted. It was as though Sorrow had stayed to wait on Silence. She was fair, but, oh so pale and wan! Touching the goblet to her lips and pointing, as it seemed, toward the far, dim regions where the day had disappeared, she said gently: "To THE PAST." There was no applause. Hilarity was dumb, and in the silence the New Year was born.

[illegible] Let us hope that the [illegible] will [illegible] kind [illegible] Seven; let us hope, indeed, that the future it has in store for us is even happier and more propitious than that future which has now become the Past.

THE EXPEDIENCE OF SILVER.

Senator Hill admits—if we rightly understand his position on the silver bill—that it is both legal and honest to pay the bonds in silver, but he claims that it is not expedient—that we would lose money by adhering to the terms of the contract. This of course reduces the matter to addition, substraction and division, and as we have a few figures that may not be at Mr. Hill's fingers' end, we offer them in the hope that they will thus be placed where they will do the most good.

Mr. Hill would have us believe that the remonetization of silver would stop all refunding operations, and that we would therefore lose two per cent. a year on all of the debt that had not been refunded. This looks plausible at first sight; but as we are now dealing with figures of arithmetic rather than of rhetoric, let us see what the exact truth of the matter is as far as the public debt is concerned. We will not take the figures of "the silver lunatics;" we will adopt the figures of the New York Financial Chronicle, one of strongest organs of the monometalists. The saving by payment in silver according to the Financial Chronicle:



To bring out this small balance in favor of gold payments, a term of thirty years is required, and also an immediate refunding into fours of not only the outstanding sixes and fives, but also of the four and a half per cents. As a part of the bonds can not be called—the four and a half per cents within fifteen years—in many years to come, and as the prospect for immediately refunding the whole amount at four per cent. is simply ridiculous, it is plain that the "best" figures of the Wall street organ show at the outside nothing more than a stand off. If the Financial Chronicle cannot cipher out a better result in favor of the single standard, Mr. Hill will certainly find it difficult to substantiate his argument of expediency by any other figures than those of speech. His political nightmare will not do it.

The truth is, the figures of the Financial Chronicle are onesided and fallacious. They stretch the saving by refunding to the utmost—to what might be but is not, and probably will not be within at least one decade, while they do not state the entire saving that would follow the institution of silver payments. Eight per cent on the whole debt, $2,200,000,000, would be $176,000,000. The annual saving in interest would be $7,760,000, or $232,800,000 in thirty years—making an aggregate of $409,000,000, against a possible but very improbable saving by immediate refunding of $248,541,880. This is the whole truth in figures against which unsupported statements, however plausible, are altogether superfluous.

But the public debt is not all that we owe. It is [illegible] a small part of [illegible] ...ty-two hundred million. The bonded indebtedness of the states, counties, cities, towns, railroads and other corporations—mostly created before 1873—is not less than four thousand millions more. The committee of the chamber of commerce of New York City—an authority that Mr. Hill certainly will not dispute in his present way of thinking—says there are twelve thousand millions of indebtedness payable in coin, including the national debt, state debts, city debts, corporate debts, railroad debts, mortgages and individual debts payable in coin. In view of the fact that this immense mass of indebtedness must be paid in coin—a good share of it being held abroad, and very little of it in Georgia—will Mr. Hill say that silver payment is inexpedient to the people of Georgia or to the people of these United States? The annual interest on this indebtedness would be at six per cent $720,000,000. Does it make no difference whether they must pay this enormous annual bill at the rate of 108 cents on the dollar or not?

But this is not all. Professor Laboullaye says that if you strike out of existence silver as money gold will be appreciated one-half perhaps, at least one-third, to the injury of the debtors—to the ruin of the debtor nations as well as individuals. If we decide to permanently demonetize silver, that metal will soon cease to be a standard of value anywhere, and all the dangers apprehended by the ablest financiers of the world would follow. This means ruin to the debtor class, and the creditor class demand it because it would put the former under their feet.

Do we deserve to become the bondmen of the bondholder? Or, rather, does the bondholder deserve such service? Let us see how the account stands. It is a plain matter of arithmetic:

Jan. 1 1865—Amount of greenback bonds of the average value of 85 cents on the dollar	$1,800,000,000
Jan. 1, 1878—Interest received from United States on these bonds at 6 per cent gold, $108,000,000 per year for 13 years	1,404,000,000
March 18, 1869—Profit by the gold bond act, changing the greenback bond worth 85 cents to the holder into gold bonds worth $1 00 in coin, making 65 per cent	1,170,000,000
Jan. 1, 1878—Interest on 15 per cent of $1,200,000,000 bonds that cost 85 cents in gold for 13 years	561,600,000
Total	$3,005 $4,600
From which amount the government received in greenbacks in lieu of bonds issued	1,800,000,000
Clear profits made by bondholders	$3,205,800,000

These sums are so large that the mind almost refuses to comprehend them. Thirty-two hundred millions! The profits of the people have been swallowed up in paying interest on these bonds that originally brought the government only about 55 cents in gold. Under such circumstances, shall the taxpayer be denied the right of holding the bondholder to the terms of the contract? Must we be compelled to discharge contracts made before 1873 in a money appreciated by the demonetization of silver? Is this just? We have shown that is not expedient. Why not therefore respect the almost solid will of the people of Georgia by voting to give us back the dollar of the fathers with all its old-[illegible] ...oughly consider before he votes as a senator from Georgia in favor of a policy that is fast destroying values and filling the land with ruined banks and business men.

TENNESSEE'S DEBT.

The entire debt of Tennessee on the first day of the new year will be $23,195,786. This sum includes the following questionable items:

War interest	$ 4,000,000
Interest upon this to January, 1878	2,800,000
Compound interest under the funding act of 1873	3,200,000
Brownlow bonds outstanding	5,000,000
Making the aggregate	$15,000,000

The tax payers of the state have never admitted the equity of any of these items, and when they are omitted the debt is reduced nearly one-half. The final offer of the creditors was to credit $11,597,868 upon the whole debt of $23,195,736 at six per cent. In other words, they simply proposed to throw out the war interest, the compound interest and the Brownlow bonds, none of which had been squarely recognized by the people of Tennessee. These facts should be taken into consideration.

The proposition of the bondholders left intact the ante-war debt, both principal and interest; and although the state was greatly impoverished by the war, she should have accepted it. The senate did pass a bill accepting this offer of the bondholders, but the house promptly rejected it by a vote of 19 to 51. The house even refused to pass a bill providing for the submission of the senate bill to the people, nor would they accept a bill to fund the debt at fifty cents on the dollar with four per cent interest; and the two houses adjourned without effecting any adjustment whatever of the debt.

The result is greatly deplored by the press of the state. They want the term of confusion and interest accumulation ended. And it doubtless would have been had no the question of receiving coupons for taxes come up. A majority of the legislature would not consent to make the bondholders preferred creditors of the state. But for that demand, a bill would have been passed providing for the funding of the debt at fifty cents, with interest at the rate of four per cent. for the first five years, five per cent. for the next five years and six per cent. thereafter. The "couponers," as they are called in Nashville, defeated this proposition and the whole subject goes to the people. The next campaign in the state will turn to a great extent upon the questions connected with a settlement of the public debt. The papers from Knoxville to Memphis demand final action on the embarrassing subject.

AN ARMY OF OFFICERS.

By actual count it appears that there are two thousand two hundred and eighty-six officers in the army. The number of enlisted men does not exceed 19,000—so that if the latter were equally divided among the former each officer would find himself at the head of a force of eight men. So great a disproportion has swelled the pay of the officers considerably beyond the combined pay of the enlisted men.

And yet the officers are not overpaid, as the following table shows: a second lieutenant of infantry gets $1,400 a year, a first lieutenant of infantry $1,500, a captain of infantry $1,800, a second lieutenant of cavalry $1,500 a year, a first lieutenant $1,600, a captain $2,000; majors of infantry, cavalry and artillery $2,500; lieutenant-colonels $3,000, and colonels $3,500. This does not include quarters and fuel in kind, or commutation of quarters and fuel when not with troops. These sometimes go hardward part of an officer's expenses.

These salaries are not [illegible], but they seem to be sufficient, [illegible] and that the line of promotion is [illegible] up in the top in consequence of [illegible] good health and long [illegible] of the junior officers. A [illegible] Army and Navy Journal gives the average age of the senior regimental officers:

CAVALRY	
Colonels	59 4-10
Lieutenant Colonels	51 5-10
Majors	45 9-10
ARTILLERY.	
Colonels	59 2-10
Lieutenant Colonels	5[illegible]
Majors	54 1-5
INFANTRY.	
Colonels	57 4-5
Lieutenant Colonels	53 1-5
Majors	51 4-5

The Journal in the interest of what it doubtless considers efficiency, but which looks more like the interest of the junior officers, insists that an army-retirement bill is very much needed—that promotion should be quickened so that a lieutenant would not have to wait until he is fifty years old to be entitled to the title of "kurnel." The Journal may be right. It is a hardship to have to wait so long. A man can do better than that in Georgia.

THERE is nothing surprising or grievous in the announcement that Japan has renounced all commercial treaties, and will revise its customs duties at pleasure. The truth is, Japan has become tired of English supervision, and will hereafter act independently as to her imports and exports. Nearly all of her imports come from England, and the latter power induced her to lay a heavy export duty on tea. Left to herself, Japan will doubtless adopt a tariff that will bear more equally upon the nations that trade with her. England will come in for a share of it, while this country will perhaps be benefitted by a reduction of the export duty on tea.

IN GENERAL.

—Now plant your diaries of 1877.—Boston Globe.

—So many Chicago banks break that the Moffat register is spoken of.

—France has had ninety four ministers since September 4, 1870, the birthday of the present republic.

—Twenty-two hundred people are employed at the A. T. Stewart store in New York.

—It is proposed to build a railroad from Orange Lake to San Mateo, Fla.—distance thirty miles.

—Now we have 24-button kid gloves. The next will have 240 buttons, and then there'll be no other garment required.

—Matrimony, nowadays, may still be summed up as "two souls with but a single thought"—how to get rid of one another.

—Eighteen-button kid gloves are the latest. They come up to the shoulder and meet the short sleeves.

—George Bancroft is working away on the new volumes of his History of the United States, opening the era of the federal government.

—The principal articles exported from the United States to Europe are grain, pork, prima donnas, lard, savings bank presidents, meat, butter, heiresses, weather predictions and horses.

—Miss Lizzie Caperton, the eldest daughter of the late United States Senator Allen T. Caperton, of Union, Monroe county, West Virginia, has obtained a clerkship in the treasury department.

—The vast region of Alaska, for which the United States paid seven and a quarter million dollars, is now [illegible] ...ation, Rome & Co.

—Mr. Scott Russell the builder of the crystal palace at Sydenham, has offered to convert the coliseum at Rome into a world's fair building at the trifling expense of stretching a velarium over the top and putting in new benches.

—It cost a gloom over an entire church for the other night, when the minister [illegible] walked up to the grab bag and [illegible] make table, and demanded that the [illegible] be explained to him before he bought six chips.

—Among the candidates for the seat of Hon George R. Dennis, of Maryland, whose term expires in 1879, are Hon Montgomery Blair, ex-Governor Phillip Francis Thomas, ex-Governor James Black, Hon. Robert M. McLane, and Senator Dennis' brother.

—Bob Lincoln, the late president's son, refused the office of third assistant secretary of state three times, and now Secretary Evarts has decided to discontinue it, the office being entirely useless and costing the government $3,000 per annum.

—There are no lack of applicants for the position of consul general to Paris. Besides ex-Senator Hitchcock, General Ed. McCook, of Colorado, and Frank Reeder, of Pennsylvania, are said to be candidates. The salary is $5,000 with a liberal allowance for fees.

—Dr. Dio Lewis is now astride a new hobby horse. In feather pillows the doctor has discovered the Herod of our modern civilization. He attributes the majority of deaths among young children to overheated brains, the result of lying on feather pillows.

—Pekin and Bucharest are the two head centres in the rears of the Russian armies operating in Europe and Asia, to which officers withdraw, whenever they can get away, for relaxation, amid cards, champagne, balls and theatres. Times never were so lively and stirring in these two towns.

—Celia Lewis, a pretty Jewess of New York, sues her husband for divorce because he obtained her under false pretences. Before marriage she claimed to be a Jew. Now it appears that he is a Christian, and she wants to get rid of him.

—The New York Bible society proposes to save $45,000 per annum by having its printing done by contract. The announcement of this intention was created a feeling of intense disgust among the employees of the society, who will be among the "outs" when the new arrangement goes into effect.

—Blind Tom, though his name is Thomas Greene Bethune, never parts his hair in the middle. So there is one black man who is not a servile imitator of the whites. It would be very easy for Thomas to call himself T. Green Bethune, and even to prefix the trademark of genius, "professor," but he refrains. May his audiences always be large.

—With a view of obtaining an additional safeguard against the fraudulent practice of "washing" cancelled postage stamps, the postmaster general has directed specimen stamps of the one, two and three cent denominations to be prepared, with inclosed borders of white around the rest of the designs. The adoption of these new styles will probably be officially ordered at an early day.

—The natural pearl banks of Ceylon are threatened with rivals by the establishment of artificial beds, where the breeding and rearing of pearl-bearing oysters may be carried on like any ordinary occupation. Such, at least, is the prospect opened up by the experiments of Lieutenant Mariot, of the French navy, who has proved that this species of bivalve will both produce pearls and reproduce its species quite as well in captivity as in open sea.

—Wild was the night, yet a wilder night
Hung round the infant's pillow?
And it yelled and shrieked with all its might—
(How they wished it under the pillow!)
Now, Dio Lewis was standing by—
He knew what ailed the inquiler,
He cried: "O had some strawl 'tid hit!"
And the infant ceased to "holler."

—The London Whitehall Review places the income of "Bonanza" Mackay at twenty-five dollars per minute, and of the English Rothschild at twenty dollars per minute. But while the capital of the former may be nominally the largest in the world, it is a variable kind, depending upon the capabilities of the Big Bonanza mines, which may some day become exhausted. The gold of the Rothschilds, on the contrary, is in solid coin, permanently invested, and that constitutes the difference.

—"Mrs. Wallingford" is once more occupying the attention of a Philadelphia court, being this time charged with stealing out libels against a Chestnut street merchant, Mr. C. Benkert, some of which got into circulation, though the American District Telegraph company refused to deliver them so soon as by accident their character had been known. Circulars denying his daughter's [illegible] were thrown into [illegible] ...dents as an airy of the [illegible] after declaring that "silence is a crime; acquiescence and inaction are political death," proceeds to "read" the president out of the party. The country awaits with absorbed curiosity to hear what Mr. Chandler proposes to do next.—New York Times, rep.

—A well-informed gentleman of Columbus, Ohio, who has carefully canvassed the feelings of the democratic members of the legislature, makes the following estimate as to how they are divided upon the senatorial question: He gives Mr. Pendleton, in the house, 21 votes; in the senate, 5; total, 26 votes. Mr. Ewing, in the house, 14 votes; in the senate, 7; total 21 votes. He puts down the positively unpledged and uncommitted votes at 25, some of whom will never go to either of these leading candidates named. These men are "solid" in their determination to recognize unobstrusive worth rather than obstrusive solicitation. They hold the "balance of power."—Cleveland Plaindealer, dem.

—The south is said to have made a bargain with Mr. Hayes. Was it a bargain to receive and rely on the assurance that Mr. Hayes, when president, would do his duty under the constitution? There was no other bargaining than this. Indeed, the south has every reason to be disappointed at the wide difference between promise and performance on the part of the president. In making appointments in the south there is little evidence that Mr. Hayes is better or worse than his predecessor. From Mr Hayes the south now expects nothing no ter than fine words. It is his fault if more than that was at one time looked for. Nevertheless, the shortcomings of Mr. Hayes are not sufficient to excite any sympathy with his present assailants. Nor will the country pay much head to an indictment drawn by politicians so reckless and undiscriminating as the Chandlers and Blaines. Mr. Hayes is as far above them as he is below the group of the presidents who gave dignity and stability to the newly-born republic.—Charleston News and Courier, dem.

—Among the most absurd propositions that have recently attracted the attention of this government is that which relates to the taking measures for the recovery from the bank of England of balances remaining to the credit of the southern confederacy at the time of its collapse. This is a cunningly devised trap that has been invented for the purpose of betraying this government into some sort of recognition of the confederacy that will commit it by way of precedent, so that it can be held responsible for its consequences. Most assuredly if we put ourselves in a position to collect moneys due the confederacy, we cannot consistently decline to pay its indebtedness. We are of opinion that this government has sufficiently committed itself to the confederacy when we honor its warriors and statesmen with places in the administration of its affairs, without becoming the executor of its estate in England or elsewhere. Thus under the encouragement which comes of preferring a confederate to a union soldier in filling the places in the government, those who failed to overthrow it are making gradual approaches to its capture.—Washington National Republican, rep.

ON A HUMMING BIRD'S NEST.

BY DORA GOODALE, AGED TEN.

When June was bright with roses fair,
And lusty trees about her stood,
When summer sunshine filled the air
And flocked through the quiet wood.
There, in its shade and silent rest,
A tiny pair had built their nest.

And when July, with scorching heat,
Had dried the meadow grass to hay,
And piled in stacks about the field
Or fragrant in the barn'd lay,
Within the nest so softly made
Two tiny, snowy eggs were laid.

But when October's ripened fruit
Had bent the very tree-tops down,
And dainty flowers faded, drooped,
And stately forests lost their crown,
Their brood was hatched and reared and flown,
The mossy nest was left alone.

And now the hillsare cold and white,
The sword from the native bough;
We gaze upon it with delight—
Where are its cunning builders now?
Far in the sunny south they roam,
And leave to us their northern home.
—St. Nicholas for December.

—It is a lamentable fact that thousands regard an affection of the throat or lungs, such as a cough, cold, or hoarseness, with extreme indifference. These complaints are often but the forerunner of consumption, and can be instantly cured by Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup.

Hymeneal.

BROWN—BYRD—Married, at Acworth, Ga., on Thursday evening, December 27th inst., by Rev. George P. Cooper, Colon M. Brown, of Atlanta, to Jennie, daughter of R. T. Byrd Esq.

—Is it possible to dispense with enormous dressmakers' bills, and, at the same time, be apparelled in a handsome, distinguished manner? "Andrews' Bazar" answers this question in the affirmative to the satisfaction of the most skeptical. Its patterns and illustrations, direct from Paris, enable any lady to appear to the best advantage at a very small outlay. Send 10 cents to W. R. Andrews, Cincinnati, for sample copy.

Amusements.

DeGIVE'S OPERA HOUSE.

The Ladies, Gentlemen and Juveniles of Atlanta are solicited to keep themselves disengaged for

MONDAY

NIGHT, THE 31ST DECEMBER,

to witness the elegant and mirth provoking

TRIPOLOGUE ENTERTAINMENT

OF THE

Wallack Theatrical Troupe.

6t[illegible] dec30-dit

DeGIVE'S OPERA HOUSE

HARRY WESTON.....Manager

Friday, Saturday and Saturday Matinee, January 4th and 5th.

Appearance of the Great

MACALLISTER,

The most renowned Illusionist of modern times, will present each evening a choice selection of his

ILLUSIONS, WONDERS,

AND MIRACLES,

embracing SCIENCE, MIRTH AND MYSTERY.

ADMISSION—Dress Circle and Parquette 75 Cents. N. B.—No extra charge for reserved seats, which can be secured at Phillips & Crew's box office.

Gallery.....50 Cents.

dec20...9t

DeGIVE'S OPERA HOUSE.

SHAKESPEAREAN COMEDY.

MANAGER FOGG presents to his Southern patrons another distinctive and deservedly fashionable attraction, in the brilliant Shakespearean actress,

Miss LOUISE POMEROY

with the aid of what he feels he can say with the utmost confidence to be the BEST DRAMATIC COMPANY that he has ever been able to send from Baltimore. He desires to announce on WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 9th, Shakespeare's Exquisite Comedy

AS YOU LIKE IT.

Rosalind (Playing the Cuckoo Song) Miss Pomeroy

On THURSDAY, Shakespeare's

12th NIGHT

(The festival of the Epiphany.)

517 d[illegible]-3[illegible]

OPERA HOUSE.

D e G i v e

Monday, December 31.

THE WALLACK

THEATRICAL

Tripologue Troupe.

Universally pronounced by the Press and Public as the finest and most Versatile organ that have traveled South since the war.

BEAUTIFUL AND UNIQUE WARDROBE,

CHARMING VOCALIZATIONS!

and everything to please the eye and ear of the most fastidious.

[illegible] ...ock's rooms same

588 dec[illegible]-d3t

New Advertisements.

Notice in Bankruptcy

HIS is to give notice that on the 26th day of December, A. D. 1877, a warrant in Bankruptcy was issued against the estate of Leroy C. Brown, of Lake Grove, county of Clark and State of Georgia, who has been adjudged a Bankrupt upon his own petition, and that the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to such Bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law. That a meeting of the creditors of the said Bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at Union Point, Georgia, before Edwin W. Camp, Esq., Register, on the 31st day of January, A. D. 1878, at 11 o'clock, a. m.

W. H. SMYTH,
United States Marshal, as Messenger.
621 dec30-d1t

Milton County Sheriff's Sale.

WILL be sold before the court house door in the town of Alpharetta, Milton county, Georgia, between the legal hours of sale, on the first Tuesday in January next, the following very valuable property, to wit: Lots of land numbers five hundred and fifty-nine and five hundred and nineteen, part of five hundred and ninety, north end of Fort Mills creek, and a part of lots five hundred and fifty-eight and five hundred and forty-five, or so much as is covered by the back water of mill pond with right to maintain the present head on the part said two lots contain in all about ninety to ninety-five acres; on said lands is one of the best water powers, twenty two feet head and fall, in this country, well improved with good Merchant Flouring Mills on building thirty by thirty six feet, two ten feet stories and basement and garret, best of stone laid in good strong lime mortar, well fitted; the best machinery; within eighty yards of the old stage route from Atlanta to Dahlonega; good house with three rooms, stack brick chimney; forty-five acres of the land in a high state of cultivation, about ten or twelve creek bottom; there has been spent in the purchase and improvements since 1849 not less than ten thousand dollars. Levied on as the property of E. J. Camp to satisfy fi fas in favor of the heirs of William Thomason, deceased, late of Tennessee, and others; sold subject to a mortgage of Stephens & Flynn—amount $441 00. Parties wishing to purchase can make arrangements with Mr. Camp for time for amounts over fifteen hundred dollars at a reasonable rate of interest. Property pointed out by defendant in fi fas.

CLINTON WEBB, Deputy Sheriff.
397 dec16 d3 sine 4w1w

CARD.

OFFICE OF WALTON, WHANN & CO.,
Wilmington, Del., Dec. 24th, 1877.

To our Friends in Georgia:

For the better distribution of our WHANN'S

Raw Bone Superphosphate

among our Georgia friends, we have this day opened a branch office in Atlanta at No. 17 Broad street. We have engaged the services of

MR. CLARENCE ANGIER,

—AND—

MR. JOHN M. GREEN,

to superintend and conduct our business in and from Atlanta, and Mr. Angier and Mr. Green will be pleased to be of service to their friends at all times. WALTON, WHANN & CO.

dec30...2m

KIRKWOOD HIGH SCHOOL

A SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

Spring Session Begins Jan 14, 1878.

THE students board with the rector and are treated as members of the family. Boys of bad character will be returned to their friends. Through the courtesy of the Board of Trustees the young man who of his own accord will be aided in the school will be allowed three months for three years in the [illegible] ...ol or [illegible]. Charges Spring Session $40.00 in advance.

Address CHAS. M. NEAL,
Kirkwood, DeKalb co., Ga.
6 0 dec30...sun, tues, thursd s

N. R. FOWLER.....Auctioneer

Administratrix's Sale.

BY virtue of an order of the Court of Ordinary of Fulton county, Georgia, will be sold before the Court House door of said county, on the 1st Tuesday in January, 1878, within the legal hours of sale, the following real estate belonging to the estate of Allen E. Johnson, late of said county, deceased, to wit:

Ten (10) acres, more or less, of land lot number fifteen (15) of the 14th district of originally Henry now Fulton county; subdivided into forty three (43) city lots as per printed plats of said property. Nine (9) lots fronting seventy (70) feet each, on the Peachtree side of East Harris street, and nine (9) lots fronting on the north side of Mayson street all running back one hundred and forty-two (142) feet, more or less.

Also nine (9) lots fronting seventy (70) feet each, more or less, on the south side of Mayson street, six of which run back 142 feet, more or less, and the other three 120, 147 and 88 feet to Air-Line Railroad.

Also, four (4) lots fronting seventy (70) feet each, more or less, on north side of East Harris street, running back 142 feet, more or less.

Also, one lot on fronting on Harris street and Air-Line Railroad and running back to lots 20 and 21 A. O., one triangular lot, east of said railroad.

The above lots are located easterly of the residence of E. Hulbert and Dr. Hitchcock, on high commanding ground, and will be sold, or with privilege of more to suit purchaser.

The property belongs to M. J. Johnson as C. Bowne, and sold for distribution.

Terms—Half cash; balance 9 and 1[illegible] with [illegible].

This [illegible] N. R. Fowler's office.

Atlanta, Nov. [illegible] M. J. JOHNSON,
Admr[illegible] of Allen E. Johnson, deceased.

Milton County Postponed Deputy Sheriff's Sale.

WILL be sold before the Court House door, in the town of Alpharetta, Milton county, Georgia, between the legal hours of sale, on the first Tuesday in January next, the following very valuable property, to wit: Lots of land numbers five hundred and fifty-nine and five hundred and nineteen, part of five hundred and ninety, north end of Fort Mills creek, and a part of lots five hundred and fifty-eight and five hundred and forty-five, or so much as is covered by the back water of mill pond with right to maintain the present head on the part; said two lots contain in all about ninety to ninety-five acres; on said lands is one of the best water powers, twenty two feet head and fall, in this country, well improved with good Merchant Flouring Mills on building thirty by thirty six feet, two ten feet stories and basement and garret, best of stone laid in good strong lime mortar, well fitted; the best machinery; within eighty yards of the old stage route from Atlanta to Dahlonega; good house with three rooms, stack brick chimney; forty-five acres of the land in a high state of cultivation, about ten or twelve creek bottom; there has been spent in the purchase and improvements since 1849 not less than ten thousand dollars. Levied on as the property of E. J. Camp to satisfy fi fas in favor of the heirs of William Thomason, deceased, late of Tennessee, and others; sold subject to a mortgage of Stephens & Flynn—amount $441 00. Parties wishing to purchase can make arrangements with Mr. Camp for time for amounts over fifteen hundred dollars at a reasonable rate of interest. Property pointed out by defendant in fi fas.

CLINTON WEBB, Deputy Sheriff.
397 dec16 d3 sine 4w1w

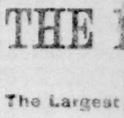
[illegible] ...ESTA... ...SHED

AN ATLANTA INSTITUTION.

ER LAWSON

The Old Reliable Jeweler

HAS ON HAND A FULL LINE OF



WATCHES,

THE HANDSOMEST STOCK OF

SILVER WARE

THE LARGEST STOCK OF

DIAMONDS,

The Most Extensive Stock of Clocks,

THE BEST SPECTACLES.

The Largest General Stock of Goods Kept in any Jewelry Store in Atlanta at Prices as

LOW AS THE LOWEST

—AND—

GOOD AS THE BEST.

A Good Stock of Watchmakers' Tools and Materials.

Repairing Done by Competent Workmen.

Whitehall Street, [illegible]

709 north...3dec31

Guano, Seeds, Implements, &c.

1877. 18

POPPLEIN'S

WANDO AND L. & R.

GUANO!

MARK W. JOHNSON &

Who have moved to their New Stand in Centennial Building,

No. 9 Whitehall

NEAR RAILROAD CROSSING.

OFFER TO THE PLANTING PUBLIC THE ABOVE BRANDS OF [illegible]

POPPLEIN'S

is a new and scientifically prepared Fertilizer, especially adapted to WHEAT and we look for fine results from it.

The manufacturers of Poppelein's Wheat Fertilizer will also have [illegible] Cotton and Vegetables early in January.

Wando Acid Phosphate and L. & R. Dissolved Bone

are both [illegible] suitable for Composting with Cotton Seed, Lot Manures, &c., and are delivery [illegible] favorable terms.

SUNDRIES.

Our [illegible] is necessarily so extensive that we must enumerate under the head of following:

STEAM ENGINES,

Among which are the celebrated Dry Steam "Climax" and Clippers, Saw Mills, Grain Rock, Bolting Cloths, Smut Machines, Churns, Corn Shellers, Wheat Barrows, Harrows, Sulkey and Gang Plows, Balman's Celebrated Universal Stocks. Also, Scrapers, &c., Oliver Chilled Plows, Feed Cutters, Hoes, Rakes, Well Houses, Force Pumps, &

SEEDS! SEEDS! SEE

We keep in their proper seasons an extensive assortment of Garden, Field and Bulbs. Field and Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, &c.

And with now other

1000 bushels Red Rust Proof Oats,
100 bushels Georgia Barley,
500 bushels Orchard Grass,
275 bushels Kentucky Red Clover,
400 bushels Herds or Red Top Grass,
250 bushels Blue Grass,
150 bushels Timothy,
100 bushels Seed Wheat—Georgia [illegible]
500 bushels Red Clover Seed,
150 bushels White and Yell[illegible]
100 bushels Onion Buttons.

—ALSO—

Hyacinths, Tul[illegible]
Crocus, Na[illegible]
Crown Imperials,
Anemones,
Jonquils,

[illegible] ...ers and [illegible] ...ical and [illegible] ...ers. [illegible] ...ed to [illegible]

...GEORGIA.

...ust fully have power ...e must be fixed so it ...ight under their noses be... ...e western editors can ...

The Courier Journal now ...s that "the Georgia legisla... ...be petitioned to inhibit the ...aces to minors."

...Willie Matthews, of Cuth... ...ying in a very critical condition. ...in the woods hunting last Tues... ...his gun went off accidentally, ...ball in the stomach. He fell ...and has been in that condi... ...since.

...poems of Paul Hayne are em... ...in the curriculum of the senior ...the Texas Military Institute.

—Rev. R. O. Reese, of Carrollton, ...ays, has killed the finest ...of the season. It weighed ...pounds.

...accounts, the Count Jo... ...s was heading for Atlanta. ...was our intend the New Year as ...ere John Thomasville as possible.

—Gen. ...in Butler, Taylor county, the ...of the occasional fire-cracker ...was prohibited by the city council.

—...Hodges, late associate editor of ...Home Journal, has severed ...ion with that paper.

—...P. Smith has leased the ...street railroad.

—The Summerville Gazette has ...closed its fourth volume.

—The Griffin News says that the ...court action case between Messrs. ...arkins and Grantland began its ...session Tuesday morning at the city ...hall with Judge J. D. Sherrill presiding. After organization the court proceeded to take testimony and is still engaged in the numerous witnesses who have been subpœnaed. It is impossible to tell when it will get through as it is a long, slow, tedious task and we cannot, of course, surmise what will be the result until a full hearing is had.

—The Columbus Times has had an interview with Major Moses touching the present status of the North and South railroad. Major Moses, it will be remembered, bid off the road for $20,... ...ver works ago when it was sold ...ate. He bid it off with a hope ...to Columbus, and expected ...people here would raise the ...at once. In this he was disap... ...Columbus, which is a great ...in many respects, is powerful ...w when it comes to taking a step ...which will, to her great good. Like ...s "piney woods turtle," she needs a ...pat of fire on her back to make ...her m... She failed to ...ove this matter, and ...Moses made liberal ar... ...ranging with the governor, nobody ...ed to step forward ...and put ... money on the bond. ...eing ... and expect nothing ...for Moses, entered ... with some New York ...to induce them to put ...and take the road as an ...fore he could arrive at ...erstanding with these ...ning the money ...the bid was consid... ...at at this juncture, ...presents the Ala... ...attanooga railroad, ...is going to extend it ...Pine Mountain, its glorious views ...Columbus. When the North and ...the rest get over the mountain, ...sands of bales of cotton which now ...o West Point, LaGrange, and other ...ts, will come here, and all the Mer... ...and upper Harris county trade ...to Columbus once had will come ...to her. We sincerely trust that ...matter is to have this favorable ...

...n Atlanta Journal: We always ...t to see family ... selling out, house... ...goods being sacrificed under the ...ostner's relentless hammer, and the ...ers preparing to seek the fickle god... ...fortune in new and strange ...tries. Once it proves indeed a ...urse of chase, and the change is ...from bad to worse. Only a few ...s of it and increase in wealth, or ...position. The many find ...homes blighted, and have ...for the misfortune, in the ...se and poverty, among ...neighbors and faraway ...s rendered dearby sacred ...Our best wishes always ...migrants.

Enquirer: A duel was ...ay morning just opposite ...the Alabama side, be... ...Washington Dessau and ...principals, with R W ...A. F. Whittle as seconds ...Those gentlemen, all of ...sion, reside in Macon, ...are young men. The ...were pistols the distance ...Dr. George, ...ger. ...honor" was ...settled. No ...The party ...in a quiet manner, ...to the city ...the full themselves in such a ...ner as to prevent comment or ...demeanor whatsoever. The ori... ...to it ... was one, of course, of a ...nature which concerns no one ...the cities thereto. All con... ...ladies the sketch of the highest ...of par... Light took place about ...seven the plantations of ...Thrombs, deceased, and ...between two miles from the ...lands. Above persons named were ...Hale, probs reported they fought ...Only the Wesson's pistol, navy ...pt. It was ... shorter in car... ...width as ...

The Paris Express: The ... ...ained on Thursday morn... ...Dalton wagon at the bridge ...came a mill. On its return, the ...crossing C. concluded to cross at ...Long's ... He had on board two ...s, a negro commercial agent named ...per from ...ross residence is Knox... ...ssrs. ... doing business for the ...Butler ...an & Brother of Balti... ...But it ... negro named Jack Sl... ...Pennsylvania Spring. From what ...and ... negro driver and ... ...of C... were under the ... ...learn it ... as much so. ... ...ssenger to cross the ... ...refused. ... ...

—William Sikes, of Baden county, N. C., was drowned in a Esopond near Elkin's mill on the 23th.

—The Greenville (S. C.) Enterprise reports the suicide of G. Henry Hiett near that place last Friday.

—The shipment of oranges from the St. John's river country is, so far, nearly double that of previous years.

—The city of Jacksonville is yet indebted $1200 in scrip to nurses sent from that place to Fernandina.

—The Rothchild murder trial at Jefferson, Texas, has been continued until the April term and Rothchild remanded to jail.

—A steam launch, built in England for Mr. Astor, arrived on the David Clark, at Jacksonville, Fla., Thursday last.

—B. F. Waters, of Charlotte ville, Va., was recently drowned while attempting to cross the Yellowstone river in Montana.

—W. N. McDonald, an ex-Taylorsville tax constable, and formerly of Memphis, Tenn., was fatally shot on the 22d, at the former place, by Thos. Bishop.

—The Charleston, S. C., descendants of the Pilgrim Fathers celebrated the fifty eighth anniversary of their New England society in that city on the 22d.

—Mobile Register: Prof. DeWolf is in the city, and is going to ride fifty miles within two and a quarter hours, on twelve horses changing horses every mile.

—Orange county, Fla., expects to win a big prize at the approaching state fair to be held in Jacksonville, for the best display of tropical fruits and agricultural products.

—It is said that Simon Conover, of New Jersey, and carpet-bag senator from Florida, will be an independent candidate in Leon county, next year, for the state senate.

—Shelby (N. C.) Aurora: A little daughter of Wm. Wright, about seven years old, was burned to death near Double Springs church, in this county, recently.

—John Baxter received his commission as United States circuit judge Saturday, and took the oath of office at Knoxville, Tenn. He will enter upon his duties at the January term of the federal court in that city.

—The Raleigh (N. C.) Observer's Fayetteville dispatch announces the killing of a colored man at that place named Matthew Morgan by a white man named Lett Sikes. Sikes was promptly arrested and lodged in jail.

—The Concord (N. C.) Register's Mecklenburg county letter speaks of the destruction by fire of John Mean's house, near the Cabarrus line, and of the suffocation of a six or eight year old boy in the flames.

—There has been a drouth in the vicinity of Rio Grande, Texas, since April. In consequence there is no pasturage there, and the suffering stock is only kept alive by feeding off the prickly pear, from which the thorns are first cut.

—New Orleans social circles are reported to be agitated over the hidden identity of the lady member of one of the prominent families of the city who lately died in New York under such sad circumstances, and who figured as Mrs. May Bell.

—All the unoccupied stores and warehouses in Tampa, Florida, are used for packing oranges. There are nine business houses engaged in packing and shipping oranges, giving employment to many persons.

—A real "live" duke and duchess were in Cedar Keys, Florida, some time ago. These were the Duke and Duchess Foster, from Sweden via England. They are now on an excursion to south Florida, having chartered a boat from the Keys for the trip.

—Richmond Dispatch: The superintendent of public instruction has issued a circular notifying county and city superintendents of a dividend of 25 cents per head of school population and amounting altogether to $120 925 25. Richmond city gets $ 188 50; Henrico, $ 431; Hanover, $1 559.75; Chesterfield, $1 322 25; Manchester, $458.75.

—The Raleigh, N. C, News' Washington letter says Colonel Flagler of ..., when before the house post-office committee, was told by one of the committeemen that one of the allegations against him was he told indecent stories, whereupon the Carolinian replied that he learned most of his stories from Governor Vance, "which brought down the house."

—Conway, Arkansas, Traveler: A gentleman of this town possesses a chair that, according to the statement of different parties, once belonged to Andrew Jackson, having been presented to him during one of his heated campaigns by an admiring friend. The chair is constructed of hickory saplings, skillfully woven together, is very stout and has quite a capacity of seat.

—The Wilmington (N. C.) Star reports the failure of the jury to agree in ... ... county white man who was charged with stealing a five cent spool of cotton. This is the third trial, the case having been twice before the Sampson county court. The three trials have cost the two counties nearly three hundred dollars.

—The Farmville (Va.) Mercury has information from Richmond that some years ago a member of the state senate stated that he believed a half million of dollars had been stolen "down in the basement" of the capitol. A leading detective said to-day that if the legislature would offer a reward he was in possession of clues that would lead to the detection of certain parties never suspected.

—New Orleans Democrat: It is reported at the city hall that Major E. A. A. Burke proposes to institute legal proceedings against Mr. Thos. Layton, president, and the directors of the Southern Bank, claiming one hundred thousand dollars damages for the action of the bank in preventing the cancellation of Major Burke's bond as administrator of improvements during the years 1875 and 1876.

—New Orleans Democrat, 22d: We understand that the mayor and city administrators were yesterday put in mind by the attorneys representing the old consolidated city bondholders of the propriety of levying the special tax required by the celebrated thirty-seventh section of the consolidate d act of 1852, to be assembled in January next, and that it was intimated to those officers that in default of such assessment their official sureties will be held responsible.

—Alexandria (Va.) Gazettee, 22d: A final decision has not yet been rendered in a bit of Mr. McVeigh's cases. On yes... ... extended and oper... ...three years it will be ... ...

...Kelley has bought ...the Alabama and ...is going to extend it ...

...—Conway, Arkansas, Traveler: A gentleman of this town possesses a chair that, according to the statement of different parties, once belonged to Andrew Jackson, having been presented to him during one of his heated campaigns by an admiring friend. The chair is constructed of hickory saplings, skillfully woven together, is very stout and has quite a capacity of seat.

—The Wilmington (N. C.) Star reports the failure of the jury to agree in the case of a Robeson

E. L.

Offer their STOCK Holiday Goods at greatly REDUCED PRICES. For New Year's Presents examine their display before purchasing elsewhere.

We call attention to the card of Messrs. Walton, Wheaton & Co., of Wilmington, Delaware, manufacturers of WALTON'S RAW BONE SUPERPHOSPHATE, who wish to introduce their a higher standard, or more favorable among the farmers. The demand for their goods has been so great that they have been compelled to open an office in Atlanta, that the trade might more readily be supplied.

Mr. Clarence Angier and Mr. John M. Green have charge of the Atlanta department of this business, which embraces a large amount of territory. Mr. Angier has only lately left Messrs. Cleghorn, Herring & Co., of Augusta, to take charge of Walton, Wheaton & Co.'s business in Atlanta. We congratulate Messrs. Walton, Wheaton & Co. on obtaining the services of so valuable a young man as Mr. Angier. For the past two years he has had charge of the phosphate business of Messrs. Cleghorn, Herring & Co., where he gave entire satisfaction. His acquaintance throughout Georgia is favorable to his in the phosphate business. We know Mr. Angier to be honorable, energetic and faithful. We predict success for him. Mr. Green is a most valuable man also. He has had several years experience in the fertilizer trade in Georgia, and he is also a practical farmer and knows the farmer's wants, and desiring to become a more direct medium of communication between the manufacturers and consumers, has voluntarily made this arrangement in order to meet the growing demand of his many customers and friends for a first-class fertilizer, which we are satisfied Messrs. Walton, Wheaton & Co. will supply. The manufacturers are fortunate in securing the services of two such gentlemen as Messrs. Angier and Green.

SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

Its History—Stockholders—Factories—Agencies—Immense Wealth—Sales, &c., &c.

The Singer Sewing Machine is so well and favorably known in all parts of the country that, we doubt not, it will be of great interest to our many readers to know something of the history and working of the wonderful company whose name heads this article. Nearly twenty years ago, the company as it now stands was first incorporated under the laws of the State of New York. The company now stands then, as now, of six members. The late I. M. Singer, the inventor, and Edward Clark, who is now its President, were its principal stockholders. As nearly as we are able to ascertain, the stock consisted of one hundred shares, of which Mr. Singer owned forty shares, Mr. Clark forty, and the other twenty were equally divided between Geo. B. McKenzie, (now Vice-President), Inslee A. Hopper, A. E. Sterling and W. F. Proctor. These latter four gentlemen at once assumed the active part of the business. Mr. Hopper was elected President, which position he ably filled until last year, when he resigned, and Mr. Clark was elected in his stead. Space will not permit us to give a personal history of each individual member; but suffice it to say that, under the able management of Mr. Hopper, assisted by Mr. McKenzie and the other members of the company, who are all men of superior executive ability, the capital of the company steadily increased from a few thousand dollars until it has now probably reached the enormous sum of over forty millions, besides the immense profits that have been annually divided among the stockholders.

The company have three very extensive manufactories. One at Elizabeth, N. J., with a capacity of turning out over one thousand machines per day, in the yards of this magnificent factory the company own their own engine and railroad track, also their own water station. The factory is a perfect piece of mechanism, and it would not require the most skilful mechanic to discover in a moment the intricate automatic machinery invented for and used only by the Singer company in the manufacture of their machines. Their factory at Glasgow, Scotland, town first-class in every respect, and is second only to the one at Elizabeth, N. J. The factory at Kilbowie, Scotland, now has about six hundred machines per day, and is about to be enlarged; while their cabinet factory at South Bend, Indiana, furnishes the elegant cabinet cases to be found in so many households all over the civilized world.

They keep constantly employed over forty thousand persons, and scattered over the face of the earth has been created a host of friends and admirers, all testifying to the merits of the Singer machine. They have twenty general agencies in the United States, one of which is located in this city. Besides these, they have over five hundred sub-branch offices; such as at Macon, Augusta, Columbus, Savannah, Thomasville, Ga., Charleston, S. C., and Jacksonville, Fla., all of which are under the general supervision of Mr. G. W. Leonard, the Agent in charge at Atlanta. From these agencies sub-agencies, in every county, so that this instrument, indispensable to every well regulated family, can be obtained at the door of almost the world without extra charges. It is but fair to say that the company are very particular as to the class of men they employ. A record is kept of each one, and from this the company are enabled to know who are worthy of promotion, and from their very excellent system of employing they have, as near as possible, rid themselves of all the class of agents who are not entitled to the confidence of the people among whom they live. It is, we are told, their object to select the best citizens they can to act as their agents in the different counties of the several States, and when agents, whose acts are unbecoming gentlemen, are reported to the company, we are informed they are promptly dismissed.

The question would now naturally arise, How came all this wonderful success? We answer, both in the originality obtained by the inventive genius of Mr. Singer, and the untiring energy of the persons connected with the business, are the most recent of the causes in the machine itself. It has met with such universal favor that they are enabled either in part or entirely to furnish nearly all the sewing machine talent in the world; and persons in want of a machine should carefully ascertain for their choice in the Singer. To show our readers more fully with what esteem the Singer is held by the ladies of this country, we will endeavor to compliment the business done by the different sewing machine companies. To re-publish all the sales of past years would be too long a story. We will therefore give a glance at them, by way of showing the strife for preeminence among manufacturers. We will not go farther back than 1871. In that year there were about twenty-five different companies, each and all in presenting the merits of their own wares. The Singer Manufacturing Company sold, in 1871, 232,936 machines, being 1,850 more than were sold by the two principal competitors, during said year. In 1872, The Singer Manufacturing Company sold 256,735, being 22,799 more than were sold by any other company. Now we come to the year of 1873, when, of the Singer make, amounted to 314,656, being 57,921 more than were sold by any other company, and notwithstanding the depression in every branch of trade during the past year, the sale of the Singer machine showed a large increase in the sales of the Singer Manufacturing Company. The statistics of sales, which, in some cases, are kept, and from which we have procured the above figures, are the most complete that can be obtained within the limits of this paper, and we doubt not that they are the most reliable that can be procured, as they are taken from the books of the company.

The Singer Manufacturing Company have been so prominent during the suppression of the Evangeline combination, and take pleasure in highly recommending the company and their performances, and express the hope of seeing them in our city next season.

Miss Louise Pomeroy.

Of Miss Louise Pomeroy, who is so rapidly achieving fame and who is shortly to appear from our boards under the management of Mr. John T. Ford of Baltimore, the Norfolk Landmark says: "The audience which greeted Miss Pomeroy at the opera house last evening was large, select and appreciative. The intelligence and beauty of the two cities were well represented, and not a few were there from the surrounding country. It was not, however, in point of numbers, as large as this accomplished lady deserved. Its appreciative following would have been present from the orchestra to the gallery, for it is not often that so rare a treat is afforded us. Shakespeare's exquisite creation, 'A You Like It,' was presented, and Miss Pomeroy as Rosalind was superb. She displayed a perfection and finish, a mastery of sharing and a delicacy of humor really surprising. Her beauty, graceful figure, and refined manners evoke the admiration of her audience and her nightly cultivated talent is completed the enchantment. She dressed and looked charming in male attire and carried herself with a modesty that was simply bewitching. She sang the cuckoo song very sweetly and well as encore. She possesses a fine and very pleasant voice. Miss Anna Seary, who appeared as Celia, is also an attractive and pleasing actress, she possesses good talents to which is united a very fine presence. We understand that she has been on the stage but a short time, and predict for her a brilliant career. Mr. Theo. Hamilton's peoples and the other characters were well rendered.

Look Out! Rats! Rats! Rats! Rats! Rats! Rats!

Who? Them one-horse grocery men at No. 134 Marietta street, for we tell you that you can find anything you need, or wish at their house, and have it delivered at your house free of charge. We deliver to any part of the city at short notice, and for less money than any other house in the city.

We mean what we say. We are not selling goods on time, but if you will bring us money your price shall be our price. *If you do not believe it, try us.*

So, come one, come all, and bring the money, and you can find us at 134 Marietta street.

dec6d 1m J. B. CRAWFORD & SON.

Lot it be Known to Everybody

That I am selling the best Metallic Cases for the same price that you said heretofore for Wooden Cases, as all my Wooden Cases and Cases in proportion lower.

FRANK N. BOLTON,
No. 26 W. Alabama Street.
dec6d 3m from the store Atlanta, Ga.

HOTEL ARRIVALS

Kimball House Arrivals.

ATLANTA, December 29

A Carlberg, C A Campbell and sister, Nashville; Miss Phoney Porter, Gainesville; Miss Lawshed, Ga; J L Pickerson, Philadelphia; H C Shoefoli, Va; J W Wells and wife, Jacksonville, Miss; R S Short, Charleston; R W Lewis, Macon; Adam Hughes, Savannah; C W Lewis, Mt Airy; D V Blanks, Appleton; J N Lee, Lexington, Va; N H Bayliss, Paris, Ky; J A Billups and wife, Madison; A Smithson, Texas; J F Search, Rochester, N Y; A P Johnson, Lafrange; F S Lewis, New York; Wm J Nicholls, Baltimore, Md; Madden, St Louis; S H Isler, Kinston, N C; J A Chrisman, Miss M Davis, New York; W E Cowden, do; C J Scroggs, C W Teague, Louisville; J F Johnson, Augusta.

The Attention of the Public,

And especially those making a pleasant place to board for the new year, is most respectfully called to the advantages offered by the Globe Hotel, that elegant, home-like, pleasantly situated and comfortable hotel. Table and attendance unsurpassed.

Terms—Transient visitors $2 per day; regular boarders $25 per month.

Travelling patronage solicited.

dec27 1m

A Gentle Hint

Is not only to our patrons, while laying under the influence of temperature, refreshed and non-elation into intoxication in a single drop—it is no wonder that our children, friends and relatives are so frequently taken from us by neglected colds, but the deaths resulting directly from this cause. A bottle of Bochee's German Syrup kept about your home for immediate use will prevent serious sickness, a large doctor's bill, and perhaps death, by the use of three or four doses. For curing Consumption, Hoarseness, Pneumonia, Severe Coughs, Croup or any disease of the Throat or Lungs its success is simply wonderful, as your druggists will tell you. German Syrup is now sold in every town and village on the Continent. Sample bottles for trial, 10 cents.

dec6 eod&wly

—Rubbing and bone liniments, but they are only relieving the pain, while Brown's Household Panacea penetrates to the seat of the disease, and cures it. Only 25 cents a bottle.

Spalding's Wm. A. HAYG... HOUSE... Wm. A. HAYG... PROPRIETO... 38 and 42 Marietta... Especial attention is called t... Wall Paper... and to the fact that I have removed to ... put up my Paper at low prices.

BARGAINS! BARGAINS! Purchasers, Beneficial...

Drugs...

Fairchgott, Benedic & Co...

Atlanta Weekly Market...

Atlanta Daily Market...

Stocks...

BY TELEGRAPH...

COMMERCIAL...

FINANCIAL...

—Rev. Samuel Benedict, D. D., formerly of Nashville, but recently of St. Louis, Missouri, has installed pastor of St. Pauls church, Cincinnati, last week with unanimous services.

—President Hayes has written a very complimentary letter to Rev. J. H. Martin, the postmaster of this city, in acknowledgment of a copy of that gentleman's centennial poem on the declaration of independence.

—Bishop Beckwith has presented St. Luke's memorial church at Greenville, Tenn., built by Col. J. H. Cunningham in memory of his wife, Georgia Rhea, with a communion service of coin silver, which is four hundred years old.

—The ministry seems to have a charm for printers. It has already gathered to its sacred fold Perdue, Barron, Russell Quinlan, Carnegie, Baker, Burrows, Jones, Tucker, and others. The editorial profession has quite a number of preachers in its ranks, including Nixe, Cryme, Knowles, Anthony, Park Oakley and others.

—Elder W. H. Goodloe, of the Christian church at Valdosta and Thomasville, writes to the Christian Standard, of Cincinnati, that he has the best behaved congregations in Georgia of any state he has ever preached in, and that he is delighted with the people, the climate and the soil and seems needs no migration from the west to Dixie.

—The many friends of Rev. D. Shannon, D. D., formerly editor of the Christian Index and Baptist, of this city, but now residing at Augusta, will regret to learn that his health is so precarious that he has been ordered by his physicians to discontinue his labors as corresponding editor of the Texas Baptist Herald.

—The members of the Central Presbyterian church, of this city, will be rejoiced to know that Dr. Boyce, the bright and favorite pastor of their beloved pastor, Rev. J. G. Bellinger, D. D., is rapidly recovering from her protracted illness. As soon as she is able to bear the change, the family will remove from the Kimball House to the new parsonage on Washington street, next to the Girls' High School.

CHURCH DIRECTORY FOR TO DAY.

Ezra Church, Rev. Geo. E. Gardner, pastor. Preaching at 10:45 a. m. and 7 p. m. Sunday school at 3 p. m. W. J. Cook, D. D. The first quarterly conference of this church will be held next Thursday night. Rev. Geo. E. Gardner, pastor. Sunday school at 3 p. m., J. L. Beaumont, superintendent.

—Church of Christ, Dr. A. G. Thomas, pastor. Services to-day at 10:45 a. m. and 7 p. m. Seats free.

—Church of Immaculate Conception.

—The young men's church prayer meeting will be held at the First Presbyterian church on Marietta street on Tuesday night, January 1, 1878. All kind and interested are most cordially invited.

—Fifth Baptist church. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. by the pastor, Rev. V. O. Marcus.

—Trinity M. E. church. Rev. J. E. Evans, pastor. Sunday school at 9 a. m. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. by the pastor. Subject of morning sermon, "Christian Manliness." Young people and children's meeting at 3 p. m. Sunday school. Preaching as usual.

—Y. M. C. A. Prayer meeting at the Young Men's Christian Association hall, No. 63 Whitehall street, at 4 o'clock this afternoon. All members are requested to attend.

—Y. M. C. A. Association hall, Whitehall street. Rev. B. Jones, of the Colored Episcopal church, will preach at this hall to-day at 4 o'clock p. m. All persons are cordially invited to attend.

—Sunday School Concert. Sunday school concert will be held at the Methodist church on Pryor street, Sunday, December 30, at 3 o'clock p. m. Addresses will be made by Rev. Dr. Hoyt, Rev. Dr. Hawthorne, Rev. Dr. Boring, Rev. Dr. Gross, Rev. Dr. Hillyer, Rev. Dr. Stanford, Rev. Dr. Hamilton, Rev. Dr. Bowden, Rev. Dr. Hoge, Rev. Dr. Hall, Rev. Dr. Hall, Rev. Dr. Hall